NATIONAL GUARDIAN

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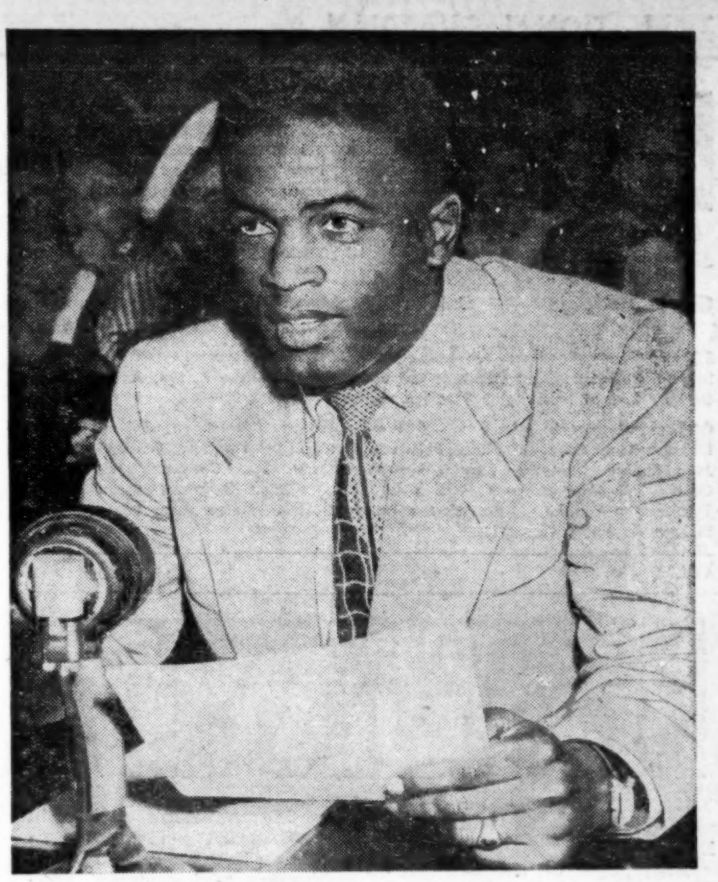


JACKIE ROBINSON IN WASHINGTON
"I know that life . . . can be mighty tough. . . ."

Jackie Robinson's America

Terror rides wild, but— they're fighting back

JACKIE ROBINSON, first Negro hired in U.S. big league baseball, was called last week before the House Committee on Un-American Activities to match his Americanism with that of Paul Robeson.

Counted on to attack Robeson (for an alleged statement that U.S. Negroes would not fight Russia), Jackie Robinson instead aimed a withering attack on jimcrow (see p. 5). Other leading Negroes called by the committee did likewise, almost to a man. White supremacist members of the committee found excuses to be absent when the Negroes appeared.

The committee had intended to grill Robeson after the others were through "refuting" him. After the back-firing appearnce of Jackie Robinson and the others, GUARDIAN's John B. Stone reported, the committee abandoned its plan.

Throughout Jackie Robinson's America, as he testified, the terror mounted for people whose skins and convictions do not match those of the white supremacy mob.

FLORIDA

Burn them out!

Ku Klux Klan mobsters, unhooded, roamed the sawmill town of Groveland and environs, burning Negro homes, combing the woods for fleeing Negroes. The raids followed attempts by a white mob to take two Negro prisoners away from a sheriff. They had been arrested on suspicion of a robbery and rape allegedly committed by four Negroes on the Tampa highway.

Florida's Governor Fuller Warren sent National Guard contingents to Groveland. The sheriff said he called for the Guardsmen for "psychological precautionary reasons."

CALIFORNIA

New weapon

At Modesto, California, a white woman organizer for the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers, CIO, was beaten unconscious with a tire iron. She was trying to defend a Negro woman and two children from violence at the hands of a white mob protesting their renting a home in a "white" district.

NORTH CAROLINA

Race with death

A statewide defense committee worked feverishly and with almost no funds to perfect an appeal, which must be filed by Aug. 6, to save the lives of Bennie and Lloyd Ray Daniels, teen-age cousins framed for the murder of a taxi driver last Feb. 6. Confessions were forced out of the boys by beating and death threats.

The murder was apparently done by the other man in a triangle involving the cabbie and a married woman who was seen leaving the murder scene covered with blood. Negroes in the community (Greenville) braved death to uncover evidence about the woman, but it was never introduced.

O. John Rogge is helping the defense by addressing a mass meeting at Raleigh. Contributions may be sent to Nathaniel Bond, 313 Lawson St., Durham.

NEW YORK

Negroes keep out!

The state's highest tribunal, Court of Appeals, ruled that Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s Stuyvesant Town housing development is within its rights in barring Negro tenants since it is a "private corporation . . . immune to constitutional and statutory regulations" which apply to public housing.

Actually, Stuyvesant Town was built on land condemned for the purpose on Manhattan's East Side, including public streets making up 19% of the area. It enjoys 25 years' tax exemption reckoned to be worth $55,000,000.

ALABAMA

Terror hits whites

In Birmingham 17 men, including a suburban police chief and a deputy sheriff who acted as armed lookout at a Klan flogging, have been indicted on charges of flogging, burglary, carnal knowledge, boycotting (intimidating a tavernkeeper) and assorted misdemeanors. The crimes extend over months of Klan night-riding and violence.

The state was vainly demanding Klan lists to keep members from serving on juries considering KKK crimes.

One jury member was discovered to be a Klansman; later, it turned out that the judge in the case, George Lewis Bailes, once county prosecutor, had himself been a member of the Klan back in 1924-25.

Two more arrests for Klan violence in Alabama last week were a high school football coach and a minister, of whom a flogging victim testified: "He knelt at my head and prayed that God would teach me what was right."

D. C.

The law of the army

Army brass led by Chief of Staff Omar N. Bradley has for the fourth time failed to present a plan to eliminate segregation in the army branch in conformity with President Truman's executive order of last year. Next deadline is Aug. 1, but no departure is expected from Gen. Bradley's statement of last August that "The army is not out to make any social reforms."

THE OTHER SIDE

They're fighting back

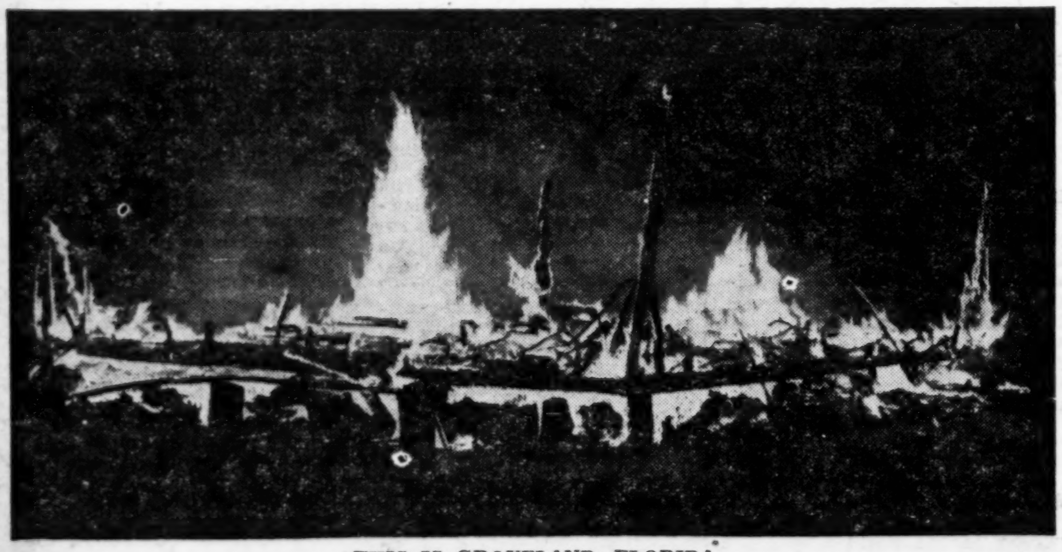
Some comfort for the Negro oppressed lay buried in the week's news.

In New York, Philadelphia and Hartford fugitives from southern chain gangs gained continued freedom, two of them via postponed hearings, the third through Gov. Bowles' refusal in Connecticut to sign extradition papers.

In Hartford a bartender was fined for refusing to serve a Negro patron, in violation of Connecticut's new anti-discrimination statutes.

NAACP TALKS: In Los Angeles, the 40th annual convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, with a new show of militancy, passed resolutions:

- Condemning President Truman and the 81st Congress alike for the failure of the Administration's civil rights program.
- Calling for revocation of the Truman loyalty order "forthwith."
- Opposing the Mundt-Ferguson bills and their counterparts such as the Ober bill in Maryland.
- Characterizing as a menace the House Committee on Un-American Activities.
- Demanding a N.Y. State investigation of police brutality against Negroes in N.Y. (To an NAACP press conference in Brooklyn, after the grand jury refused to indict a cop who shot a Negro to death in a traffic altercation, only three papers sent reporters: **Daily Worker, Post,** GUARDIAN.)



THIS IS GROVELAND, FLORIDA
The torch extinguishes the brotherhood of man

Exclusive interview with The Trenton Six

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THE MAILBAG

Not a bad idea

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Your page on the ERP program, and its net result of depriving American workmen of livelihood, was terrific. May I suggest that thousands of additional copies of that page be distributed at all USES offices in New York City, just as a starter. Also at the Welfare offices.

Sam Katz

Underground press

CHICAGO, ILL.

The "New Americana" (July 4) defines free speech as being largely limited to millionaire newspaper publishers and radio magnates.

At least some Americans have found a way partially to express their contempt at the barrage of propaganda insults to intelligence being leveled at them. This is plainly attested by the pencilling or crayoning of such legends as "Jump Chump—the Russians are coming" or "Beware of Rhode Island Reds" on the margins of subway posters advertising the "two stinkeroos," Red Menace and The Iron Curtain.

K.M. Sams

Humphrey? Humph!

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

I was glad to see Congressman Marcantonio's article in the GUARDIAN (June 27) laying bare the political role of Humphrey and Douglas. Progressives everywhere need to get wise to these "Trojan horse" liberals.

Humphrey has always played footsie with the big milling interests of Minnesota; he got his start in politics here as a radio commentator for General Mills. Leading General Mills executives openly supported him for Mayor of Minneapolis and Humphrey in turn supported a new reactionary charter and payroll tax to meet city finances as his pay-off to the big boys.

He supported a Roosevelt-hater named McKenna as the state chairman of the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party at the 1946 state convention.

After three years of Humphrey as mayor of Minneapolis, labor and liberal forces were so hopelessly divided at the last city election that they lost control of the city council for the first time in 15 years.

Minnesota Reader

In Graham's defense

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

As a great admirer of the GUARDIAN I was very much troubled by the enclosed clipping (C.W. Fowler's story about Gordon Gray, GUARDIAN, June 13). I think it is a great injustice to put Frank Graham in the same class with Gray who belongs to the group in North Carolina that has been fighting Graham for years. Frank Graham's record as Senator has not gone "down the jimcrow line"—he was one of the three Senators from the South that voted against the Eastland Amendment on the D.C. home rule bill that was for the purpose of perpetuating segregation in the District. I hope you will print this and remove the injustice that was done to a man who has the best record of any Southern Liberal.

Virginia Durr

On reflection it seemed to us pretty strong to characterize Graham as having "gone right down the jimcrow line." We asked C. W. Fowler to comment on Mrs. Durr's letter. This is his reply:

Senator Graham flatly told a delegation of union voters from N.C. that he was opposed to a Federal FEPC, which Marcantonio has pointed out is the core of the civil rights program.

Graham also told them that he favors repeal of the poll tax by constitutional amendment—which opponents of the tax know is an interminable process—rather than federal law.

His record on Taft-Hartley

and academic freedom is no better. He voted for U.S. seizure in so-called 'national emergency strikes,' and has consistently avoided the issue of whether to employ "communists"—real or fancy—on the faculty. Compared with Senator Hoey of North Carolina Graham can be considered a consistent progressive, but the comparison does not reflect to his advantage.

C.W. Fowler

The Trenton case

BOSTON, MASS.

Congratulations on the Trenton case. Let's keep expanding; a liberal political movement needs a liberal press.

D. Stuart MacRobbie

ALP "must"

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Congratulations and thanks for the important part played by you in the victory of the Trenton Six.

Your publication is "must" reading for our club members.

ALP 5th A.D.
Alex Rosenberg, chairman
Jean Reichard, co-chairman

The Coplon story

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I was greatly impressed by your article on the Coplon case. Miss Coplon is certainly the innocent victim of anti-red hysteria, and my only hope is that the men who convicted her get what they deserve in the end. As long as one paper tells the truth, there's some hope. Keep up the good work.

Daniel Strauss

Humble paranoids?

ATLANTA, GA.

"There is not a humble person in the world who suffers from paranoid delusions." (Letter from "Psychiatrist" on the Forrestal affair, GUARDIAN, June 6).

How can this be proved or disproved? Further, do you intend the reader to take it that you print the unnamed psychiatrist's words with approval? What you and Wallace may have of good will toward men (and I am confident you do have such good will) suffers most grievously from such indefensible statements. You seem to be like a person who is known to be "good-hearted," but who is clumsy, bad-mannered, tactless, and guilty of brash, rash, absurd statements. My name is signed.

Edgar Kimsey

"Psychiatrist" (whose reasons for anonymity are sound) quotes from the authority Bleuler: "A discrepancy between excessive ambition and relatively moderate ability sets the stage for paranoid developments in proud, sensitive, rigid persons." Inability to accept the natural lowliness of man, adds "Psychiatrist," accounts for the paranoid's creation of compensatory delusions of grandeur.

For the best layman's data on paranoia, see Book of Ecclesiastes. Ed.

On your toes

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

I agree with you in regard to the present cold-war situation between U.S. and U.S.S.R., and condemn to a larger part the American policies for the situation. But I wonder if it would not be good for an independent paper to show also at least once in a while a poor Russian politic. Was not the refusal of the Soviet government for the American Ballet Group unjustified?

Arnold Browner

Today's question

LOWMAN, N.Y.

We are happy to receive copies and will become subscribers. . . . Is a subscription subversive?.

Barbara and Joseph Motiska

Alice in Federal Court

"THERE'S more evidence to come yet, please your majesty," said the White Rabbit. "This paper has just been picked up."

"What's in it?" asked the Queen.

"I haven't opened it yet," said the White Rabbit. "But it seems to be a letter, written by the prisoner—to somebody. . . ."

"Who is it directed to?" asked one of the jurymen.

"It isn't directed at all," said the White Rabbit. "In fact, there's nothing written on the outside." He unfolded the paper as he spoke and added, "It isn't a letter after all. It's a set of verses."

"Are they in the prisoner's handwriting?" asked another juryman.

"No, they are not," said the White Rabbit. "And that's the queerest thing about it." The jury looked puzzled.

"He must have been imitating someone else's hand," said the King. The jury all brightened up again.

"Please your majesty," said the Knave, "I didn't write it, and they can't prove that I did. There's no name signed at the end."

"If you didn't sign it," said the King, "That only makes matters worse. You must have meant some mischief, or you'd have signed your name like an honest man."

"That proves his guilt," said the Queen.

From the Trial of the Knave of Hearts, accused of stealing the tarts, in Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking Glass."

Jennings Perry

It's our tiger to tie

THE Lions, like the Rotarians, are internationalists and full of brotherly love and love of life. At the beginning of this week, the hearts of 30,000 Lions in convention at New York were eased by Admiral William Blandy's assurance that "the atom bomb will not destroy civilization."

That is the sort of thing men of good will — and whole skins—like to hear in this age. For if the atom bomb will not destroy civilization — not right away, in any case — millions now living will be privileged to pursue the answer to the fascinating counter-question: Will civilization be able to destroy the atom bomb?

Daily Worker, London
"Don't be angry, Colonel, I'm fighting for peace."

On this head, the commander of our Atlantic fleet offered neither guesses nor suggestions further to ease the heart of the Lion. Yet our native Lions and the visiting delegates from 25 countries which do not have atom bombs of their own were not to be left without additional encouragement.

ON THE same day, the American Friends Service Committee released its "state of the world" report urging that the U.S. turn over its atomic weapons to the UN for safe keeping, pointing out that no matter how pure our intentions the world could know no real peace of mind as long as the atom bomb — even though capable of destroying only a part of civilization — remains in hands which could throw it.

True, the Friends' recommendation was carried in most of the press on remote pages and perhaps started no more than a ripple upon the consciousness of a public trained to regard as important only what is printed in big headlines. And true also that the Friends' proposal was subject to automatic discount — because "Quakers do not believe in war."

For all of that, the report certainly was worthy of the notice of the well-meaning and anxious Lions in convention assembled — and of all the rest of us who do not believe in war either, least of all atomic war. There can be no question of the philanthropy of the Friends, nor of the diligence with which they have canvassed the whole field of the two-worlds conflict for a peaceful way out of the unprecedented jeopardy in which humanity stands through the very existence of the atom bomb. If we will not listen to them, the angels need not bother to counsel us.

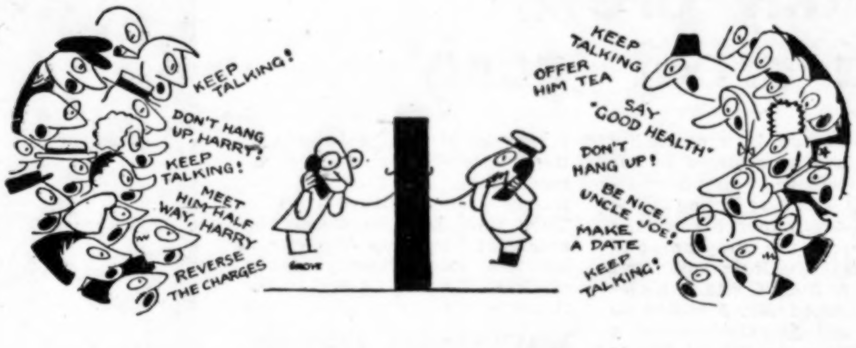
IN THEIR painstaking state-of-the-world survey, the Friends have found the desire for peace everywhere and perceive a leeway in time for positive peace effort.

But the Friends recognize the constant threat of disaster in the growing national arsenals, and their appeal to our own government to disarm itself of the most terrible weapon of all is based on the need for an impressive example which could lead to a reduction of arsenals throughout the world. The atom bomb is different from other weapons only in the range of its destructiveness. Civilization could be killed off with hand grenades. But until the atom bomb is destroyed or neutralized, other peoples who cannot ever bring themselves to trust us as implicitly — and as recklessly — as we trust ourselves hardly can be expected to relinquish whatever defensive arms they have.

The Friends' proposal cannot be suspected of being either a "Russian trick" or a sloppy piece of idealism. The reality is that since only we have the bomb only we can rid the world of it — and with it the dread of global extinction which, despite Admiral Blandy's amiable address to the Lions, continues to haunt the fancy of mankind.

A challenge to the world's sanity

The Quakers' clarion call for peace



A FRIENDLY religious group whose name is woven into the centuries of American tradition "rang the bells of heaven the wildest peal for years" last week.

In a calm, scholarly, 28-page report the Quakers traced the history of U.S.-Russian relations, explained why a conflict between the two countries is as unnecessary as it would be disastrous, and offered proposals in three areas of U.S. policy for "relaxing tension with wise statesmanship." The areas are: economic relations with Eastern Europe, the German question and the United Nations.

The report is the result of over a year's work by a "Working Party" of the American Friends Service Committee, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947. Headed by Dr. Gilbert F. White, president of Haverford College, the "Working Party" included Philadelphia businessmen, professors from Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, Swarthmore, Princeton and other universities, and Friends staff officials. Problems raised in the report were discussed with State Dept. officials and Soviet delegates to the UN. The economic section was prepared after discussions with a Dept. of Commerce official on leave, Robert W. Frase.

The group emphasizes that it is "aware of the desirability of certain changes in the policy and attitude of the Soviet Union.." Its proposals are for U.S. policy changes because "U.S. policy is the responsibility of the U.S., and is the proper subject of attention by a group of U.S. citizens."

The policy changes proposed are virtually identical with the proposals of NATIONAL GUARDIAN since its inception.

Here is the group's own resume of its conclusions:

THE basic considerations leading to our belief that improved relations are possible between the United States and the Soviet Union include the following:

1. The fact that there is a widespread and sincere desire for peace.

2. The conviction that both the Soviet social organization and the type of social organization prevailing in the western world are likely to persist for some time, and that attention should be directed to their co-existence rather than to the victory of either over the other.

3. The conclusion that, while there are drastic differences in the methods of the two systems, and some differences in their aims, both systems attempt to promote the general welfare, while defining it differently.

4. The belief that there is the possibility of sufficient accommodation betwen the two systems, as evidenced by changes that have occurred in both, to permit them to coexist and to compete peacefully in the same world.

5. The probability that much of the present tension between the United States and the Soviet Union reflects the mutual fear felt by each of attack by the other.

6. The improbability of overcoming this fear and attaining either the impression or the fact of security by arms competition.

DR. GILBERT F. WHITE
Peacefully in the same world

7. The desirability of reducing armaments and reliance on military weapons before the burdens of an arms competition weaken democratic institutions.

8. The apparent fact that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union intends at the present time to promote its foreign policy by means of military aggression.

THE economic policy suggested is a policy of increasing the welfare of East and West by opening up the channels of trade, and by encouraging in particular the constructive personal contacts made possible by increased trade between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

It is suggested that the United States continue to seek the restoration of a united Germany to a place in the community of nations, under conditions of international supervision which will effectively prevent the development of German industrial potential into an eventual instrument of military power and which will provide access for all nations, including the Soviet Union, to the benefits of trade with Germany.

Since a large part of the tension between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. appears to be due to the attempts of each to attain security, the report suggests steps for developing and strengthening the United Nations as an instrument for settling disputes, for reducing the economic and emotional burden of armaments (including atomic weapons), and for creating the atmosphere in which the United Nations can be developed into a more effective instrument of world government.

WE believe these recommendations are possible of achievement. To us they appear necessary. They may not in themselves be sufficient, but we are convinced that, as progress is made along the lines here suggested, other steps will become more apparent and more possible.

We would caution those who read this report against assuming that any one of the issues here discussed can be settled satisfactorily if isolated from the other problems and proposals. The various questions themselves are so interrelated and complex that progress must be made on a broad front if it is to be made at all. We believe this indicates the desirability of a time schedule being established on the basis of which the issues now outstanding between the United States and the Soviet Union could be taken up for settlement.

It seems to us entirely possible that, as mutual confidence is thus to some degree restored, United States and Soviet agreement might be secured to the strengthening of the political and legal authority of the United Nations.

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Copies of the Quakers' report on American-Russian Relations are at present in limited supply, but may be obtained while they last from the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. The report is offered by its sponsors "for discussion and constructive criticism." All discussion groups are urged to write for a copy of this extraordinary contribution to sanity and peace.

The Friends Report:

"INTOLERANCE is not peculiar to Russian Communism but is generally found . . . in any societies or institutions, whether political or religious, that consider themselves the sole guardians of an orthodoxy. Western Europe and the U.S. have shown numerous examples of this intolerance."

•

"A wider distribution of American political freedom and Russian racial brotherhood, of the American rule of law and Russian community-mindedness, could improve both countries."

•

"The conflict between the Moslem and the Christian worlds was finally resolved by the destruction of neither . . . Peace between Protestants and Catholics has been achieved without the destruction of either. . . Although it is a part of Communist dogma that capitalistic countries are driven by their very nature into wars over foreign raw materials and markets, the opportunity to demonstrate the error of this dogma lies in American hands rather than Russian."

•

"Military power can do little to establish stable, democratic political institutions, as indicated by such varied recent examples as China, Germany after World War I, Greece, Indonesia, and Indo-China."

•

"A high level of armaments can weaken democratic governments where they now exist, by leading to restrictions on civil liberties and by reducing the standards of living of their peoples."

The Friends have many friends

THE Quakers' report on the cold war is but the most forthright and positive among many that have come from U.S. religious groups. It began in May, 1948, when the General Conference of the Methodist Church, representing 8,430,146 Methodists in the U.S., called upon Christians "to resist a mood of despair, blind hatred, hysteria and hopelessness." Christians, they continued, "should seek to develop mutual understanding in which differences with Russia can be reconciled."

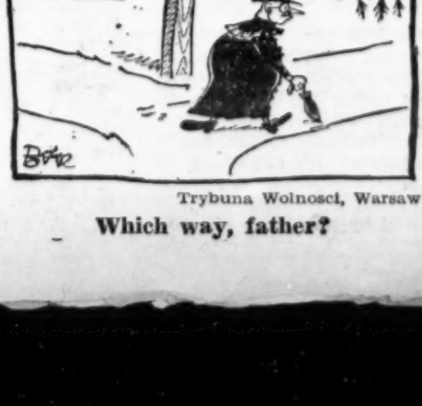
This year the Methodist Commission on World Peace, which includes six bishops, asked the U.S. "to use every effort to terminate the cold war and refrain from threats and vituperative language in all public statements," and "to keep open the channels for diplomatic negotiation even when the results may not be immediately rewarding. The alternative," they warned, "is war."

The commission also said that the Atlantic Pact "may actually serve to precipitate rather than to avert war," and that its psychological effect "cannot be other than to increase Russian fear of imperialist aggression, as would be the case if the U.S.S.R. were to establish bases in Latin America."

VANITY OF MIGHT: The Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice said that peace does not depend on armed might but on gradual conquest of the world by Christian ideas. They passed a resolution opposing the Atlantic Pact because it might provoke a war which would produce conditions in the U.S. conducive to the growth of communism.

Protestant Episcopal Bishop William Appleton Lawrence, and other members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, called upon the Senate to substitute for the North Atlantic Pact a positive program for peace. In a statement signed by Bishop Lawrence and seven other leaders of the Protestant Episcopal Church, "the rearmament required by the Pact" was denounced as having to be carried out "at the expense of the health, education and expanded social services so needed by the people of all nations." One hundred Episcopalian youth leaders in a manifesto to U.S. senators said that "no military pacts . . . can possibly be a successful substitute for concrete discussions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R."

Addressing the annual conference of the Lutheran Free Church at Morris, Minn., president T. O. Burntvedt criticized "fabulous" military expenditures and hit at the Roman Catholic Church for using its "mighty propaganda machine" to influence government and public opinion.



Trybuna Wolnosci, Warsaw

Which way, father?

A LITTLE PEACE: Delegates to the Northern Baptist convention approved a resolution opposing "the present national policy of preparation for atomic war," and asked for "the development of atomic energy along peacetime and constructive lines, such as medical and biological research." They asked the U.S. government to "keep the doors open for possible future friendly relations with the Soviets."

The Federal Council of Churches, made up of 25 Protestant denominations with a membership of more than 28,000,000, called on the Senate to make it clear that ratification of the Atlantic Pact does not close the avenues of diplomatic conversation with Russia. Bishop William Scarlett voiced the Council's conviction that "the security of our nation was to be derived from a system of collective security embracing all nations."

Don Matchan

Bill of Rights rally drew a great 'gang'

Don Matchan is a crusading editor who was forced by his advertisers to relinquish editorship of his Valley City, S. D., newspaper because he supported the program and policies of Roosevelt and Wallace. NATIONAL GUARDIAN asked Mr. Matchan to write his impressions as a delegate to the Bill of Rights Conference in New York on July 16-17.

WONDERFUL — exciting — massive—overwhelming—and deeply significant! To have been one of the 1,300 delegates to the Bill of Rights Conference is to understand why those of puny mind and fat purse are afraid, scared stiff, of free speech and freedom of thought.

The danger signals have multiplied, and increasing millions of Americans are starting to recognize the signs.

That's why people left their offices, their laboratories, their pulpits, their factories, their farms in 33 states to attend the conference sponsored by more than 600 Americans of nearly all political faiths. They were here to assess the extent of the losses of personal liberties and, having taken stock, to demand an end to the thievery.

WITCH'S BREW: This was no ordinary meeting. It was not one man's meeting, nor two nor 50. It was the voice of America, the America whose existence is ignored by the profit-minded press, radio, films—the real America.

Through men and women who have made it their business to know, the delegates gleaned the whole sordid story of the Pearl Harbor which started with the Loyalty Order and reached its crescendo with indictment of the 12 Communist Party leaders. From O. John Rogge, from Joseph Forer on behalf of Clifford J. Durr and the National Lawyers Guild came the documented history of legal lynching, of unwarranted police search and seizure, of economic and political terrorism.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio at the Conference denounced the labor leaders who try to "buy security by crawling on their bellies." On the platform with him are (l.) Modjeska W. Simpkins of Virginia, and Russell Nixon, Washington legislative representative of UE.

Bewildered, shocked was the Nisei professor who after seven years was fired by the University of Washington because he lacked the discretion to hide his feelings toward the fascist government of South Korea. "What is this?" he kept repeating. "What is this?"

THE ANSWERS: He got the answer, straight from the shoulder, from Agnes Smedley, Rose Russell, Dr. Thomas I. Emerson of Yale, J. Edward Bromberg, Vito Marcantonio, Paul Robeson and a score of others.

"What is our board of education really after?" inquired Rose Rusell who almost singlehanded battled the witch hunters at the National Education Assn. convention. "They are turning out children who can't think, teachers who dare not think. The children are being regimented into robots and prepared for war. The NEA revealed the real purpose in their report: The Cold War will continue into the adult lives of those who now are children. We must prepare them, and we must make the teachers accept this policy."

Dr. Mary Shaw of University of Minnesota reported that for the first time she has found in her classes a resistance to new ideas: "The hysteria, the cold war campaign already is showing its effects. It is later than we think."

SUPER SNOOPER: "The FBI has violated Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934; it is a super-snooper agency which engages many private citizens as assistant snoopers," said Lawyer Forer.

"This is not a defensive meeting, it is a counter-offensive against the forces of war, fascism and economic chaos. Unless the American people act as they did in the Scottsboro case, as they did for Tom Mooney, it will be too late to act," warned New York City Councilman Ben Davis, one of the indicted 12.

"All the paraphernalia of the police state is involved in executing the Loyalty Order," said Tom Emerson of Yale.

COMMON DANGER: And when Executive Director Clark Foreman revealed that two New York State secret police had registered as newspapermen, the delegates did not hide their contempt.

Of tremendous significance was the fact that here, for the first time, were people of varying political belief united in recognition of the common danger—an American brand of fascism.

They understood that at stake is freedom of thought for all democrats. Here was understanding that American imperialism cannot live without Taft-Hartley, suppression of civil rights, economic bondage at home. Here was recognition that true democracy is colorblind.

This, indeed, was a noble, a great "gang"!

The 'hot cargo' issue

Only division in the conference came on an anticipated "hot cargo" resolution backed by Farrell Dobbs, chairman of the Socialist Workers Party (Trotzkyite). This would have in effect put a rider on the resolution on the Communist 12, demanding freedom for 18 Trotzkyites convicted in 1941 under the same provisions of the Smith Act now being used to try the Communist leaders. A similar resolution was offered at the recent Civil Rights Congress meeting in N. Y. Chairman Kern and Tom Emerson supported the resolution; Paul Robeson led the fight against it, on the ground that the convicted Trotzkyites were "allies of fascism" and "enemies of the working class." The resolution was defeated and a substitute passed, calling for defense of "all anti-fascist victims of the Smith Act."

The warden never told them

The day the Trenton Six waited to die

By William A. Reuben

OVER the visitors' book in the lobby of the jail where the Trenton Six now live hangs a framed motto:

Be To A Brother's Virtues Kind
And To His Faults A Little Blind.

The lines kept repeating themselves in my head as I waited for attorneys O. John Rogge, Solomon Golat and William Patterson to finish their business with the three of the Six whom we were allowed to see.

When I began asking the three casually about their 49 weeks in the death-house, Ralph Cooper was the first to speak. "Oh," he said, "except for that September 19, it wasn't so bad."

Collis English made a wry smile. "Yeah—that September 19 was rough." James Thorpe nodded.

SEPTEMBER 19: "What happened that day?" I asked.

"That's the day we thought we was going to be taken to the chair," Cooper said.

"We waited all day and night on September 19, expecting to be electrocuted."

"Didn't any of the lawyers appointed by the court tell you that the sentence was automatically postponed when the appeal was filed on August 20?" asked Rogge.

"No, sir," said Cooper. "We didn't see them much. The only time Judge Katzenbach and Judge Turp [the court-appointed lawyers] came into the death house was the time they came with you all last January, when you asked us to sign up with you."

MERCIFUL AIR-WAVE: "Didn't the judge, the prosecutor, the warden or any of the guards tell you you weren't going to die?" asked Patterson.

"No, sir," Thorpe said. "Right after the jury said we was guilty, Judge Hutchinson, he sentenced us to die on September 19. And that's all we knew till we heard something about a postponement on the radio."

I seemed to understand why Warden George B. Glasco was at first so reluctant to let me visit the prisoners. When we got to a small room on the second floor of he jail, the warden had insisted on addressing the prisoners before the interview could begin.

SENSE OF DUTY: "Now listen, boys," he had said. "This here is a newspaperman, and I want you to know I'm holding you responsible for anything he writes."

The warden had started to leave, but Patterson had said to the three prisoners standing there uneasily: "I think you know I'm your friend. I'll never bring anyone in here who isn't your friend. And while the warden's here I want to make it clear that you can say anything you want. Nothing's going to happen to you."

LESSON ONE: For the first half-hour or so none of the three had spoken much; while Rogge and Golat outlined the legal steps necessary to win their freedom, Cooper and Thorpe sat quietly behind the small table separating them from us, and English seemed more interested in thumbing through the scrap-book of Trenton Six clippings from all over the world.

As the time approached 2 p.m., when regular visitors are allowed in, Patterson held up his hand and said: "Our job isn't finished. They've still got you behind bars, and they'll try to keep you there. But they can only do it by splitting you up."

He took each of his fingers in turn and bent it down. "See how easy that is?"

All three nodded. Patterson held up his hand again, this time with his fist clenched. "See the difference?"

On the face of all three came a broad smile of understanding.

"I WONT BE AROUND": It was time to go; Patterson asked if there was anything the prisoners wanted.

"Just to get out of here, that's all we want," Cooper said.

I told him that he would be out—that some day he would be able to stand outside and see behind bars the men responsible for putting him there.

Cooper laughed. "Oh, no," he said, "not me. Soon as they let me out, I'm going to get out of this town and never come back. You're not gonna see me around here, not one minute. Else they'll pretend again that I do something I didn't do."

CONTEMPT OF HUMANITY: I knew I could never forget what I had heard in that jail room about what was done to six brothers on September 19, 1948: how they were left in agony of soul, awaiting death on that day for a crime about which they knew nothing, because nobody thought it worth the trouble of telling them the execution was postponed.

Where in the world, I wondered, was there anyone who could be blind to that?

ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

THE NATION

America in transit

NOT atom bombs, but unemployment, dwindling savings, improper food for the children, a future without promise—these were the besetting fears in growing millions of Americn homes last week.

Official Washington buzzed over secret conferences on our uranium deals with England or wondered which among Harry Vaughan's "five percenters" might be caught in the next haul of the net.

But the people glanced past these high-level affairs to news of greater import to the American family:

In New England, the great textile, shoe and small manufacture center of the nation, nearly 15% were unemployed. These were official figures, based on applications for unemployment compensation; they were probably not a patch on the real figure.

In Bridgeport alone, 7,000 were thrown out by the removal of the Chance-Vought Aircraft plant to Texas. In New Bedford, 12,000 textile workers were out of work. In Lawrence, radio reporter Arthur Gaeth found a city already in the throes of depression as serious as the Thirties.

In New York the total unemployed verged on 600,000, almost 10% of the labor force.

From Western Pennsylvania a GUARDIAN correspondent reported that two-thirds of the labor force is out of work or on part time. "They are making the insane asylum at Torrance bigger this summer," he writes.

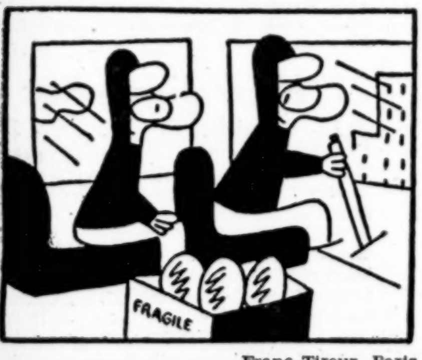
Hartford Courant

The Greatest Show on Earth

"The state government will need all the space and more if the bosses have their way."

TRANSITION: The bosses, according to **March of Labor,** were making $1 profit on every $5.87 paid out in wages in 1948. The 1929 depression was brought on by industry's taking profits at the rate of $1 out of every $5.37 in wages. Right now industry's profit take is dangerously close to 1929's.

But these indications, as far as official Washington cared to see, did not point to depression. They were the sign, in President Truman's own phrase, of "a transition period."



Franc-Tireur, Paris

"America is making new atom bombs, the papers say."
"Well, then, are they going to get rid of the old ones?"

WASHINGTON

Mooses mate

LATE Thursday afternoon, after 13 days of confused debate, the U.S. Senate ratified the North Atlantic Treaty by a vote of 82 to 13—18 votes more than the two-thirds required.

Senators Taft (R-Ohio), Watkins (R-Utah), and Wherry (R-Neb.) tried until the end to include a reservation that the Pact would not commit the U.S. to arm Western Europe. It was beaten down 74 to 21 after a desperate plea against it by Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Although the Senate action marks a historic break in the U.S. tradition of "no entangling alliances," opposition to the Pact was curiously apathetic. Threats of filibuster never materialized. Sen. Glen H. Taylor, an opponent of

the Pact, contented himself with an attack upon one of its framers, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, whose "ponderous . . . pronouncements" he likened to "the stentorian call of a mating moose."

RENDEZVOUS WITH WHAT? A last-day suggestion by Henry Wallace that Senators delay voting for two weeks while they read the newspapers to learn what is happening in the world went unheeded. Wallace pointed out that Winston Churchill, original author of the Pact, is likely to run out on it under the pressure of Britain's financial crisis.

Unheeded too went the opposition of the people of Europe to Pact ratification. In Rome two trucks were needed to deliver to the Italian parliament 7,000,000 signatures against it. (Italian ratification is expected this week; last week the lower house okayed it 323-160.) In France they stopped counting the names to petitions against what the French call "The Black Pact." Protest strikes involving thousands of workers occurred at Thil, Villerupt, Poissy, Aubrives, and other industrial centers.

Senate liberals were as eager for ratification as Vandenberg and Dulles. Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) voted for it. Sen. Frank Graham (D-N.C.), making his maiden speech, inveighed against the "expanding tyranny" of the "Soviet dictatorship."

Canard Enchaine, Paris

"Here it is, our Minnesota frontier is guaranteed!"

Proponents of the Pact were weak on arguments, heavy on rhetoric. "We must," orated Sen. Lucas, "press forward to our rendezvous with destiny."

Apples for Cap'n

ALL week long little boxes from all over the country kept turning up in President Truman's mail. Inside each was a bright red apple. They were reminders from World War II veterans to "Captain Harry" that the unemployment compensation provisions of the GI Bill of Rights—52-20—would expire

Continued on following page

Jackie Robinson's day at bat

'Every Negro worth his salt is going to resent any kind of slurs...and he's going...to stop it'

ORDERED to bat last week in jimcrow Washington by the House Un-American Committee, composed chiefly of Dixiecrat tormentors of his race, was baseball's 30-year old college-bred (UCLA) Jackie Robinson. His assignment: to knock out of the ballpark a statement attributed to Paul Robeson that U. S. Negroes would refuse to fight against Russia. Robeson never made the statement quoted; but he has refused to dignify press reports with denials.

Implored from all corners not to play ball with the witch-hunters, Robinson stepped up to the plate anyway. With Commitee chairman John S. Wood, Ga., out of the Dixiecrat lineup, pleading illness, Robinson fouled off a few of the Committee's fast ones, then poled out at least a half dozen clean hits, including a couple of circuit clouts, against jimcrow. Most scorecards credited him with stealing home under the very noses of the white supremacists.

30 YEARS AT IT: "I don't pretend to be an expert on communism or any other kind of political 'ism'," Robinson said, warming up, "... except on base-stealing or something like that." So it wasn't very pleasant, he acknowledged, "to find myself in the middle of a public argument that has nothing to do with the standing of the Dodgers [first] in the pennant race.

"But you can put me down as an expert on being a colored American, with 30 years of experience at it," he said. "I know that life in these United States can be mighty tough for people who are a little different from the majority — in their skin color or the way they worship their God, or the way they spell their names."

He was "not fooled" by his position as a "laboratory specimen" in organized baseball, with only seven Negro players signed up among 400 or more players on 16 major league ball clubs.

"But a start has been made, and progress goes on.... And as long as the fans approve, we're going to keep on making progress until we go the rest of the way in wiping jimcrow out of American sports."

GOING TO STOP IT: Then he smacked out this four-bagger:

"The white public should start toward real understanding by appreciating that every single Negro who is worth his salt is going to resent any kind of slurs and discrimination because of his race, and he's going to use every bit of intelligence, such as he has got, to stop it." He went on:

"... The more a Negro hates communism because it opposes democracy, the more he is going to hate any other influence that kills off democracy in this country — and that goes for racial discrimination in the Army, and segregation on trains and buses, and job discrimination because of religious beliefs or color or place of birth....

"Talk about 'communists stirring up Negroes to protest' only makes present misunderstanding worse than ever. Negroes were stirred up long before there was a Communist Party and they'll stay stirred up long after the party has disappeared —unless jimcrow has disappeared by then as well."

THE ROBESON ISSUE: On the Paul Robeson misquotations offered up by the Committee, Jackie in effect drew a base on balls.

"I haven't any comment to make," he said, "except that the statement, if Mr. Robeson actually made it, sounds very silly to me." Robeson's personal views are "his business, not mine ... he's still a famous ex-athlete and a great singer and actor.... I can't speak for any 15,000,000 people any more than anyone else can."

Then, the one and only time in his hard-hitting statement that a press agent seemed to be pinch-hitting for him, he closed his Robeson comment with a quip to the effect that Americans of many races and faiths have too much invested in America "for any of us to throw it away because of a siren song sung in bass."

Continued from preceding page

Monday unless Congress extended it. The apple was a memory of hunger under Hoover.

Veterans, led by the Young Progressives of America, were waging an 11th-hour drive to save jobless benefits. They had the backing of scores of unions and several independent veterans' committees.

But Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss.), chairman of the House Veterans Committee, said his group would not approve extension.

SAY-SO, NO DO-SO: On Thursday veterans from everywhere were in Washington for some mass lobbying. Few Congressmen were against extension of 52-20. But fewer were ready to do anything about it. By Wednesday a petition which would have forced House action on the matter had less than 100 names on it; 218 were needed.

Did veterans need 52-20? For 600,000 now receiving benefits this might be the last week. 1,200,000 had exhausted theirs already. Of 15,000,000 vets eligible, some 8,600,000 had applied for the benefits and received a total of $3,571,000,000 to date.

Spy mania

MOST people, of whatever political shade, find it normal that officials serving left-wing governments should be left-wing. At Senate hearings last week on a bill to tighten U.S. immigration laws against "subversives," Rear Admiral R.H. Hillenkoetter, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, did not agree. He said:

"It must be assumed that by virtue of their positions they [Communists representing Communist governments] are working ardently for their governments. This activity . . must be considered to be subversive and against the interests of the U.S."

Attorney General Tom Clark, who said his department was investigating 685 aliens of whom about 4% were UN personnel, didn't agree either. He cited one person who is "reported to be a contact of a suspected agent of an Iron Curtain country."

Offering "no comment," Acting UN Secretary General Byron Price pointed out that all UN personnel's status is under international agreement approved by both houses of Congress.

COOL OFF, DO: People familiar with diplomatic services wondered who was kidding whom when Clark spoke of "reports" that embassy and consulate officials "send regular reports concerning developments in the U.S." The job of such officials is to send such reports; the amount and nature of the reporting can be gauged by the number and categories of attaches maintained.

The U.S., for example, maintains in Moscow 49 diplomats, including 19 military, naval and air attaches.

LABOR WEEK

Steel: cool spell

ORDERS to bank the great blast furnaces of U.S. Steel had already been given when, on July 15, both sides in the dispute between Big Steel and Phil Murray's United Steelworkers went into a 60-day cooling-off period.

The President's three-man fact-finding board scheduled hearings for July 28 in New York City. Invited were 64 steel companies and Phil Murray's union. After the facts were in the board would make a recommendation, but it would not be binding.

Two facts needed little finding: (1) That industry could afford fourth-round increases, for which steel was expected by labor to set the pattern; (2) That Big Steel was indifferent to the threat of strikes.

REUTHER'S BALL: Spokesmen for the union, which is asking a 20-cent-an-hour boost, monthly pensions of $150 and a medical and hospital insurance program, seemed hopeful. Big Business was more hopeful. It was betting on nothing more than a token raise as the final result. If labor found the recommendation unacceptable, the Taft-Hartley Act could be invoked.

With steel cooling off, initiative in the fourth-round fight passed to Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers. UAW's contract with the Ford Motor Co., expired a week ago, was continuing on a day-to-day basis pending negotiations which began last week. At the weekend, the UAW was acting to get a state-supervised strike vote.

Labor circles wondered whether either Murray or Reuther was pleased at this passing of the ball. There are strong rivalries between the two men.

"NO TINKERING": UAW was in no stronger bargaining position than the Steelworkers. Ford workers had voted 7 to 1 in favor of strike action if necessary. The union's recent convention had voted a $1-a-week assessment to build up a $12,000,000 strike fund. But Ford management was likely to be just as tough as Big Steel in rejecting wage demands. Henry Ford II had already proclaimed publicly that wage boosts now would be a "great mistake."

Big Business was supporting that position. Last week the Chamber of Commerce urged labor to forego a fourth round, and insisted that government refrain from "tinkering" with what it called an "orderly price readjustment now under way."

Industry generally seemed quite ready to fight it out with labor on the picket lines this summer.

Harry Truman's America

Between commercials, a radio announcer in New Orleans describes a heartrending scene to his audience: Mrs. Warren Boudreaux, 18, weeping at the bedside of her dying son. Her tears, the announcer explained, were tears of joy: he had just told her she was the winner of a 3-room apt. in a "Tenants Wanted" contest.

Cooking with brine

LAST Monday in San Francisco 200 delegates from 100 U.S. ships and nine U.S. seaports opened the third biennial convention of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, CIO. Autonomy of affiliate unions of the CIO was a major issue. A strong resolution affirming autonomous rights of CIO affiliates was overwhelmingly approved.

In his opening report president Hugh Bryson said the union has gained wage increases of $114 a month per member since VJ Day.

Resolutions called for restoration of trade with New China to help provide jobs for Americans; reaffiliation of the CIO with the World Federation of Trade Unions; the 40-hour week at sea, and full support of the ILWU's Hawaiian strike.

Hawaiian noes

ALL day long the members of the Senate Labor Committee wrangled the Hawaiian longshoremen's strike, nearly three months old. The issue a bill to authorize President Truman to appoint a three-man fact-finding board to recommend a settlement. Harry Bridges, head of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, would accept it under

Brannan plan rout

It was planned inaction that sold out the farmers

By C. W. Fowler

WITH the scuttling of the Brannan plan in Congress, the Truman Administration has done more than break another promise to the voters. It has set the stage for a deepening of the depression that already has a big percentage of working farmers in its grip and will dig still deeper into the consumer's shrinking paycheck.

The trail of the broken promise is clear. As originally proposed early in the 81st Congress, the Brannan plan promised to hold up prices paid to farmers for their produce while letting prices paid by consumers fall. The difference was to be made up by subsidy payments to farmers, as was done successfully here and in other countries during the war.

PRODLESS ROUT: The Administration retreat on the plan began almost as soon as it was announced, and with this week's action in Senate and House the retreat has turned into a self-induced rout.

The first retreat dropped the limitation to a $25,000 gross farm income—a figure too high to begin with—above which farmers were not to receive subsidies under the original plan. Brannan himself took this step backward without much prodding; as Secretary of Agriculture and author of the plan, he might have been expected to hold his position at least until attacked.

The second or rout stage of the retreat took place this week, when the Administration offered to remove hogs from a promised "trial run" bill. Hogs were the only meat product in the trial run. The meat packers intimated they wouldn't like it, so it was dropped.

WE ALL PAY: As the **Journal of Commerce** smugly noted, the "Administration's offer to compromise the Brannan plan still further . . . has met with a cold reception both from Republicans and dissenting Democrats." The **Journal**, which fought the plan from the start, is unduly modest. The cold reception was really the quick freeze.

To consumers, as well as to working farmers, the news is bad. It means that food prices they pay will not go down, though prices farmers get will.

This is the new kind of depression planning put forward by the meat trust and the food-procesing monopolies—a depression in which the cost of living stays up while wages and farm incomes go down.

PLANNED INACTION: The Truman Administration is often accused of "planlessness" in the face of a growing economic crisis. But things like the voluntary rout on the Brannan plan and the absolute refusal to recognize the facts of industrial unemployment take more than mere absence of mind to accomplish.

These two factors, both of which induce still more depression, demonstrate to workers and farmers from the Truman party they have little to hope for other than words.

At that, even the words have a rather ephemeral life. It took only a matter of weeks, from the introduction of the proposal to cut consumer prices and hold up farm income, to bring it fluttering to the ground.

certain conditions. But James P. Blaisdell, attorney for the struck stevedoring firms, said No. He said No to everything.

This attitude, Bridges said, was part of a plan of the Big Five of the Islands to break the strike and destroy the union. But, he added: "Just leave us alone, and we'll take these people on and we'll whip them baldheaded."

WORLD DOCKERS SPEAK: Bridges warned that, in a showdown, island strikers would get support not only from U.S. dock and ship workers, but from quite a few ports all over the world.

(Two days later this suggestion took on real weight: in Paris representatives of dock and maritime unions in 25 countries unanimously named Bridges president of a new International Union of Seamen and Dockers with 750,000 members, established at the second Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions.)

No good—no lei

As the hearings dragged on, Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) became exasperated. Waving a $20 bill over his head, he offered to help pay the costs of a hotel suite if Bridges and Blaisdell would lock themselves up for 24 hours with Cyrus Ching, government mediation expert. Bridges agreed promptly; his union had been ready to accept arbitration from the start. Blaisdell refused.

An hour later, after conferring with associates, Blaisdell came back and agreed. But he didn't have the power himself to negotiate. That evening he flew back to Honolulu to send an authorized negotiator. Bridges said he would stay in Washington to wait for him. On Wednesday word came from the islands that the employers would not negotiate with Bridges in Washington: the issue was "too complex to be settled fairly outside Hawaii."

The issue was a 32-cent-an-hour wage increase to bring island pay within 10 cents of West Coast rates.

SCABS UNPOPULAR: In Honolulu the strike itself was getting rougher. A brand new stevedore company was unloading struck ships with non-union men; pickets set out to stop them. Last Saturday 96 were arrested.

During the week anger grew; on Wednesday it exploded in a pitched battle with strikebreakers. The score: 19 non-unionists hospitalized, three strikers injured, 28 held on riot charges without bail.

A. F. Whitney

IN 1887 a smart and amibitious young son of an Iowa Methodist minister went to work as a brakeman for the Illinois Central Railroad. Elected thirteen years later to his first union post, he began eyeing the top seat in the organization and made it in 28 years.

On July 16 Alexander Fell Whitney, president since 1928 of the big (214,000 members) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and an intimate of U.S. Presidents, died of a heart attack.

When President Truman broke a nationwide railroad strike in May, 1946, Whitney denounced him in terms seldom used in public, tagging him a "political accident" and vowing to spend the union's entire treasury—$47,000,000—to defeat him. In 1948 Whitney was one of Truman's strongest backers.

At his death he was preparing for ...nding negotiations with the nation's ... railroads.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was set to strike Southern Pacific lines in seven western states. The union's demands are a third brakeman on freight trains of more than 4 cars, a third helper on switching crews in certain yards.

POLITICS

Marc for Mayor

IN N.Y. City the American Labor Party stepped out on its own in a mayoralty race for the first time in the party's 13-year history. Its candidate is Congressman Vito Marcantonio, protege of the late Mayor Fiorello La Guardia. Opposing him will be Mayor William O'Dwyer, off-again, on-again candidate of a crumbling Democratic machine; and socialite Newbold Morris, choice of a strange-bedfellow combination of Dewey Republicans, perennial Fusionists and ADA-Liberals who backed Truman in '48. Marc's running mates—for Controller: Paul Ross, outstanding tenants' lawyer and once ALP member of O'Dwyer's cabinet; for City Council President: Minneola Ingersoll, civic leader, daughter of a one time Brooklyn borough president.

Back in the fight too was ex-Congressman Leo Isacson, ALP candidate for Bronx borough president. Beaten for Congress by a Dem.-Rep.-Lib. coalition last fall, Isacson this time will face separate candidates from all three opposition parties and is likely to outrun the lot of them.

SILVER FEET: Marcantonio's acceptance statement keynoted the national flavor of the ALP campaign:

"This critical election comes at a time when the people of our city face growing unemployment, the dime fare, flop-house standards of home relief, and official police brutality and discrimination against the Negro and Puerto Rican people, while a demoralized city administration ignores the needs of eight million New Yorkers.

"These conditions result from the basic reactionary political policy of our time—that of negating the needs of the common man. . . ."

Old-line politicos and ADA-liberal come-latelies had not found their political bearings sufficiently to venture keynotes. Leftwing-rightwing Michael Quill, Transport Workers' president and retiring City Councilman, first announced his support of Morris (of whom he once said: "Newbold was born with a silver foot in his mouth.") Next day he was lined up with O'Dwyer. ADA-Liberals faced wholesale defections over their deal with Dewey forces. O'Dwyer, on the outs with Tammany, sought an extra voting-machine line for himself in addition to the Democratic line—something with the word "Labor" in it if at all possible.

It looked like an excellent opening for a bright young ALP, out looking for its first big job in the big city.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Klark's Kozy Kamp

THIRTY-FOUR years ago Leon Callow came legally to this country from Greece, settled in Ohio, found work in the steel mills there, in time married an American girl. Today, at 52, he has 8 children, the youngest 4, and a long record as a militant trade unionist and anti-fascist.

In March, 1948, he was arrested in deportation proceedings as an "alien Communist." Next day he was fired from his job. Local hoodlums began threatening to burn down his house in Niles, insulted his wife and children.

Drawing by Fred Wright

"Senator, I have some bad news for you . . . some of your corpuscles are distinctly red."

In June this year a hearing on his case was held in Cleveland. The government's main witness, Charles Baxter, said on the stand that he had been promised a 90-day appointment as a "clerk" in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and that without the job he would not have testified. To Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, this was out and out "bribery."

HITLER'S DISCIPLES: In September, 1948, George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress, was preparing for his organization's regular convention. The day before it opened he was arrested as an "alien Communist," later was released on bail. Two weeks ago Attorney General Tom Clark ordered his bail canceled. He "didn't want him at liberty." Pirinsky was sent to Ellis Island. Last week C. B. Baldwin, secretary of the Progressive Party, called this "arbitrary action" a "leaf out of Hitler's book."

Four other aliens who entered the U.S. legally are now held on Ellis Island, which has been dubbed America's first concentration camp. An additional four are required to report to Ellis Island weekly in person. Two others have refused to report. Said Benjamin Saltzman, one of whose sons was killed in U.S. service in World War II: "In the name of my dead son I won't report." A Federal Court judge refused to order him rearrested.

EDUCATION

Slightly medieval

NEW YORK State's Feinberg Law requires the Board of Regents to supervise the discovery and removal of "subversive" teachers. A week ago, the Board of Regents announced that state boards of education, beginning this fall, will investigate all teachers annually for "subversion." Each school system will be required to set up an investigating committee.

Last week the Feinberg Law was unanimously condemned by a special educational conference sponsored by the students and faculty of New York University's summer session at Chautauqua Institution. The resolution said the law "represents the worst elements of a dictatorship," and puts teachers "at the mercy of the most prejudicial people of their community."

Dr. Theodore Brameld, professor of educational philosophy at NYU, warned of the law's "evil effects." The Rev. Carl Winters, pastor of the Baptist Church at Oak Park, Ill., said he was "horrified" that such a law could be adopted. Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the department of higher education at NYU, said it would lead to a "vicious system of dictatorship."

THEATER

Something's rotten...

THE trip had been an actor's dream: not every troupe is sponsored by the State Department to do **Hamlet** in its historic setting at ancient Kronborg Castle at the invitation of the Danish government. Clarence Derwent, president of Actor's Equity, played Polonius ("to thine own self be true") and enjoyed every minute.

But when he landed at LaGuardia Field in an Air Force plane, immigration authorities detained him for hours, questioned him closely about his political affiliations, finally paroled him to his attorney. Two days later he was casually informed that he was cleared for entry. Derwent was furious; his record was clear and no one had ever suspected him of "subversion."

His examiners had told him not to talk about his experience; he not only talked, but demanded explanations and an apology. Equity protested to

POLONIOUS DERWENT and OPHELIA
The time is out of joint
Hamlet, Act I, Scene 5

Continued on following page

• *Continued from preceding page*

President Truman, sought a way to sue for damages.

OH, OH, WHAT'S THIS? As head of Equity Derwent recently led a splendid fight against segregation in Washington, finally closed up the National Theater there because Equity members would not play in a house that discriminated against Negroes.

Once he served as chairman of a discussion panel at a conference on "Thought Control" sponsored by the Council on Arts, Sciences and Professions.

And a year ago he had been a State Department representative at a UN theater institute in Prague. Upon his return **Equity** magazine published his report on experiences in Czechoslovakia: his attitude to that country had been quite favorable.

Clearly Derwent was on somebody's list.

Along Broadway gagsters were asking: "What was Polonius doing behind that Curtain?"

THE WORLD

GERMANY

Gretchen loves Sam

BRITAIN'S troubles were Western Germany's opportunity. Or so thought many Germans. West German newspapers urged the U.S. to abandon weakened Britain as an ally and turn to Germany. They attacked Britain's dismantling of industrial plants and with great assurance predicted the new U.S. Commissioner John J. McCloy would not "revive" such matters as dismantling, decartelization, denazification.

McCloy in Berlin issued a statement that former Nazis may return to public life, if they are properly purified.

All over Western Germany preparations were under way for the Aug. 14 elections to the Bonn Parliament. Social Democrats were campaigning on a program of nationalization of banks and heavy industry. The U.S., whose decisive voice in West Germany's economy was recently formalized, has fought all nationalization moves. U.S. officials last week announced that the last bar to American investment in the Ruhr would soon be lifted.

JOHN J. McCLOY
Unblemished swastikas

BRITAIN

Dock strike over

THE 25-day-old London dock strike ended last Friday. It had begun when dockers were locked out after refusing to unload two Canadian ships struck by the Canadian Seamen's Union (CSU). It was called off after the CSU agreed to "clear" the two ships. To uphold the worldwide solidarity of dock workers, the strikers had defied the government's invocation of the hated Emergency Powers Act, threats of the Dock Labor Board to take away wage and hour benefits, and furious red-baiting by government officials.

The Labor Government was not done with red herrings. Two U.S. trade union officials — Louis Goldblatt and John Maletta, both of the CIO National Maritime Union — were arrested in London on charges of being Communist agents sent to block settlement of the dock strike. They had just arrived from France where they had apparently been attending a seamen's conference at Marseilles. They will be deported.

Herrings could not obscure the real grievances of British workers.

TOO MUCH AUSTERITY: British labor is increasingly torn between its loyalty to the Labor Government and trade union principles. Workers are restless as real wages go down and profits continue to go up. Practically every union conference this summer has voted to press for wage increases.

Meanwhile the author of the austerity program for workers, the vegetarian Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps, left for the Living Strength Clinic in Zurich where he will be treated for a long-standing but recently aggravated case of colitis. At the week end Foreign Secretary Bevin also took off for a French health resort. He has heart trouble.

FOOD FOR HEROES: Cripps left only after the financial conference of Commonwealth nations had agreed to follow Britain's lead in handling the dollar crisis. Like Britain, these nations will cut their imports from the dollar areas by 25% in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Slash in Britain's dollar imports means a cut in the sugar ration from 10 to eight ounces but a slight increase in meat, bacon and butter rations. Britons can now buy 27c worth of meat a week and four ounces of butter.

Daily Worker, London

"Please, Mr. Truman, can Alfie have margarine on his toast?"

Daily Express, London

CRIPPS: "When I think of the economic future, Clement, my blood runs cold."

FRANCE

Fireworks of 1949

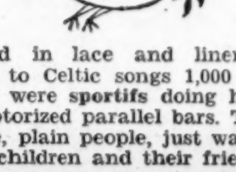
ON July 14, 1879, the people of Paris stormed the Bastille, ancient prison fortress at the Porte St. Antoine, to touch off the French Revolution and give France its most popular holiday. Bastille Day, 1949, saw the French Army, in U.S. surplus uniforms, marching down the Champs Elysees, while a dozen jet-propelled De Havilland-Vampire fighters frightened spectators by racing a bare 300 feet above the ground.

Few accordions played at corner cafes; the traditional dancing in the streets and spontaneous gaiety were largely a memory. The people had little to celebrate. GUARDIAN's Stanley Karnow reported from Paris:

"Unemployment lists are growing, prices are high, wages are low. The specter of the Atlantic Pact, with its program of militarization and alliance with a still undenazified Germany, hangs over France like an unsheathed sword. Too tired and apprehensive to dance in the streets, Parisians still managed to demonstrate their feelings."

AS SIMPLE AS PEACE: "More than 150,000 of them walked the 30 blocks from the Bastille to the Place de la Nation in a gigantic peace demonstration. For three hours workers, lawyers, students, teachers, soldiers, housewives, people of every description and nationality, every trade and profession, walked for peace.

"They didn't march, they walked. Their music, except for a corps of kilted Scotch bagpipers, was the sound of their own voices. There were Bretons



dressed in lace and linen dancing along to Celtic songs 1,000 years old. There were sportifs doing handstands on motorized parallel bars. There were people, plain people, just walking with their children and their friends. There

Continued on following page

Do the people want UN?

Letters, phone calls, visitors pouring in every day

By Marcelle Hitschmann

LAKE SUCCESS

INSIDE and outside the U. S., the plain people of the world pin their hopes on UN.

During the recent April-May session of the General Assembly, which began under the shadow of the Atlantic Pact, UN's switchboard was swamped every morning with 1,000 calls an hour requesting admission tickets. The calls gradually slowed down to 100 by the end of the day. Visitors during that period averaged 800-1,000 daily—the most that can be accommodated. Some 200,000 people tried unsuccessfully to get in during the past year.

UN's popularity is definitely on the increase, for during the 1937 Assembly phone calls reached a maximum of only 200.

"ASK UN": When the Assembly is not in session, visitors still flock to Lake Success at the rate of 16,000 or 17,000 a month. Thousands are individual visitors, many thousands more come in school, university, club and teacher groups. Special briefings often lasting a week or two are organized for them.

Those who can't come write to Lake Success from all over the world. In addition to the hundreds of letters that come in every day from UN's radio listeners, about 1,000 people every week—seeking information or offering suggestions on ways to world peace and plenty—decide to sit down and "write to UN about it."

A look at the fan mail forwarded to only one department, the Reference and Documentation Section, shows that the plain people, unlike politicians, are gifted with wonderful common sense. They are much more interested in positive work accomplished by the young world organization in the social and economic fields than in political splits and disagreements.

HUMANS SEEK RIGHTS: A breakdown by subjects of mail received by this section from January to May this year discloses: of 148 letters received in January on specific subjects, 38 concerned Human Rights and only 12 the controversial Security Council. In February, of 169 letters, 19 concerned the Economic and Social Council, 26 Human Rights, 24 the Specialized Agencies, 13 Atomic Energy, and only 6 the Security Council and 5 the Palestine question.

In March there were 36 queries about Human Rights, 33 about the Economic and Social Council, 25 about Atomic Energy and 20 about UN's library services out of 248 letters. Only one correspondent asked about the Atlantic Pact, which was then choking the columns of the daily press. In April there were 4 queries on the Atlantic Pact out of 148 letters, but 21 about the library. In May, out of 176 letters there were 3 queries on Berlin but 32 on Human Rights.

These letters and thousands more come from all the corners of the world, from member-states and non-members, from Korea and Belgium as well as Rumania or Pakistan.

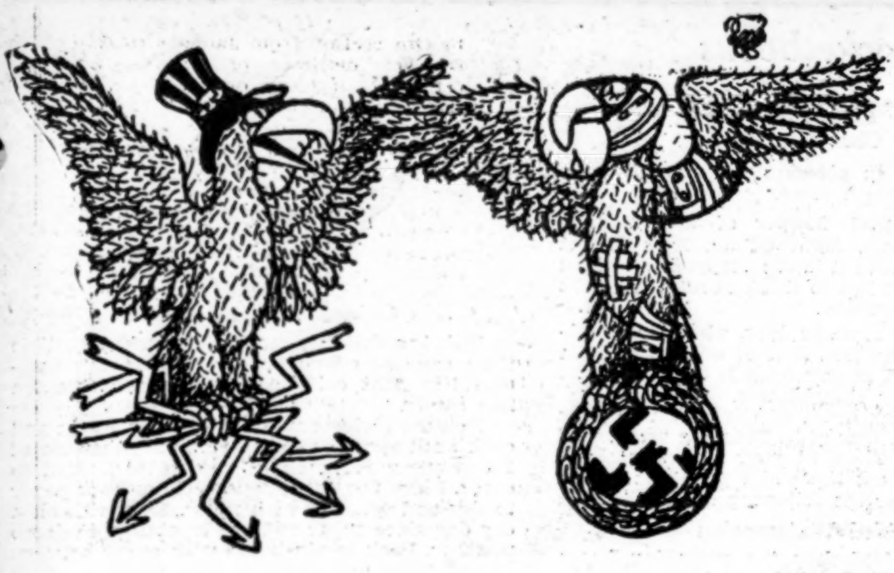
YOUTH HAS FAITH: But if a stamp collector were in search of a paradise, he should join the UN's Radio Division. The UN broadcasts approximately 100 hours a week, and much more during the General Assembly. Broadcasts are in some 24 languages, from English to Urdu. They tell the UN story to more than 80 countries. The audience response is such that special "Mail-Box" broadcasts are conducted regularly.

There, too, the listeners' reactions show appreciation for the UN's work for peace and progress.

UN's far-away fans and local visitors show one striking and hopeful feature in common: they are mostly young people and their teachers. The young generation of our world believes in the UN and supports it.

This feeling contrasts sharply with editorial opinions here and abroad, which often refer to UN as "a dying debating society" or "a tombstone." As a French playwright once wrote: "The people you kill are in excellent health."

Carlos Garcia Palacios, vice-director of UN Radio Division, sorts a day's mail from Latin America.



Action, Paris

IN THE HALL OF HERALDRY
"I've seen that bird somewhere before"

Continued from preceding page

was nothing complicated about their songs or their shouts or their banners reading: PEACE IN VIETNAM or DACHAU - AUSCHWITZ - RAVENSBRUCK—NEVER AGAIN! They cried: 'We want peace!' in a half-dozen languages."

THE YANKS CAME: "Among them were 851 British workers and some 150 American students carrying a banner: PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS FIGHT FOR PEACE.

To their shouts of 'We Want Peace!' and 'Down With War!' the French answered: 'Vive La Wallace!' As the young Americans passed the reviewing stand, the ovation was thunderous."

Good eats for tourists

Government-sponsored fireworks in the evening drew crowds of U.S. tourists—the tourists who are told by Marshall Plan authorities: "You will dine in Europe's fine restaurants . . . the average European can never afford to enter their doors. You can help the Marshall Plan succeed." With the dollars of these tourists, France's government hopes to avoid major depression into which it is heading as Marshall Plan restrictions destroy its industry.

BIG SQUEEZE: The nationalized aviation industry is a case in point. France used too sell planes and parts to Eastern Europe but the U.S. has vetoed that. French planes can't compete with Americans. The result is a move in the National Assembly to shut down the aviation industry.

U.S. efforts to turn France into little more than an outlet for U.S. goods coincide with the aims of the French right to destroy gains won by the Resistance in the last four years. The rightist drive is currently directed at the nationalized industries and social services.

Goal of the rightists is to oust the Socialists from the government as the Communists were ousted in 1947. Spearheading the attack is former Premier Paul Reynaud wih his sidekick, Etienne Flandin, erswhile admirer of Hitler. Charles de Gaulle's popularity and support are slipping badly.

ITALY

Undraped absolution

DON Michele di Paola, parish priest of Orta Nova in southern Italy, was indignant. Summoned to administer last rites at the funeral of Lucia Urbano, he found the coffin draped in a red flag.

Don Michele went home. A large group of mourners followed him. They insisted he give absolution to the dead woman. The priest agreed—provided the red flag was removed. As soon as the ceremony (one of the sacraments denied to Communist Party members and fellow-travelers under the Pope's new decree) was completed, the priest departed. Mourners and relatives promptly brought out their red flags and escorted the hearse to the cemetery with banners high.

No longer the "innocents abroad," these young Americans know what they want and they said so in the Bastille Day parade in Paris July 14.

Kumar Goshal on India

Why they throw shoes at the man they worshipped

Fifth in a series on Far Eastern countries struggling for independence, which the West seeks to hold in a "democratic anti-communist front."

INDIAN Prime Minister Pandit Nehru paraded in an open car through the streets of Calcutta last week. Though Calcutta is in the grip of trigger-happy policemen, many onlookers dared to shout, "Go back, Nehru, go back," while a few offered the extreme insult by hurling shoes at his passing car.

Two days later, a bomb exploded at a mass meeting Nehru was addressing. While condemning such display of insult and violence against Pandit Nehru, one nevertheless is obliged to consider what provoked such demonstrations against a man who was the most popular leader in India less than three years ago.

The Nehru government has been lamentably inefficient in the face of graft, corruption, spiraling cost of living and extreme poverty among the people. To popular discontent and protest, its only reply has been ruthless suppression. Recent reports indicate that the government has added more fuel to the fire.

WINKING AT JIMCROW: The decision to remain tied to the British Commonwealth, most of whose members discriminate against Indians, came as a great shock to the people. Even as Nehru was being entertained by Bevin, Churchill and South Africa's Malan who has written Indian "inferiority" into law, the British government in Malaya was sentencing to death Indian-born, 24-year-old S. R. Ganapathy, president of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions.

Ganapathy was a delegate to the Asian Relations Conference held in India in 1947; Pandit Nehru, who presided over the conference, praised him as one of the foremost fighters for Malayan freedom. As evidence of India's status in the Commonwealth, the British government carried out the death sentence. There were half-hearted protests from the government of India.

In the little state of Sikkim on the border of Tibet, a branch of the Indian National Congress Party gained enough popular support to secure representation in the Maharajah's government. The Maharajah and the landed aristocracy became panic-stricken when the Congress Party representative, Premier and Home Minister Tsering, began to initiate some mild reforms. They protested to the Indian government which, thereupon, dismissed the Tsering administration and took over temporary control of the state.

BOURBON PARTY: When the stench of corruption in the ministry of the government of Madras Province became too strong to bear, it was not a representative of the Indian government but a Congress Party Secretary, Shankar Rao Deo, who was deputed by the party leaders to seize the government files and investigate the charges.

"The action of Mr. Deo acting on behalf of the Congress Party and not of the Madras government, in asking for official papers, and those of the Ministers in giving him the papers, means the acceptance of the suzerainty of the party over the state," wrote the liberal Indian weekly, **The Republic.** "The explanation of the government that the papers shown to Mr. Deo did not involve any state secret does not change anything from the dismal assumption that such action inevitably emphasizes, that the Congress Party is the state. The Congress could well repeat the dictum of the pre-Revolution French monarchy: I am the State."

Such actions of the Nehru government and the Congress Party are making them increasingly unpopular. The Congress Party evidently considers itself the government of India. Since Pandit Nehru is looked upon as the only liberal leader both in the party and the government, his acquiescence to such actions inevitably leads to popular demonstrations against him.

"Why do you suppose it is that so many Europeans are turning communist?"

Other people's ideas

How to wake up and become human

By Sebastian Barr

WHEN I was a boy in Philadelphia there used to be an old convention hall in our neighborhood, and over the doorway were these words: "Where there is no vision the people perish."

I was reminded of this in reading Corliss Lamont's inspiring book, **Humanism as a Philosophy.** Philosophy means the things men live by, and the things a man lives by constitute his vision. This is just as true of nations and civilizations as it is of individuals.

We may have atom bombs and Marshall Plans and Atlantic Pacts and loyalty checks; we may have power and wealth; we may be sitting in the driving seat of the world. But our vision is growing dimmer and our philosophy seems non-existent.

HUMANISM starts from the common-sense base that this life on this earth is all we know. Man must find his destiny and promised land in the here and now, and must place his faith in his own reason and efforts. The goal is the welfare of all mankind; "the individual can find his own highest good in working for the good of all."

CORLISS LAMONT
Faith in reason

Our Constitution is a humanist document "to promote the general welfare," and Jefferson who asserted the right of all to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness said: "We are not acting for ourselves alone but for the whole human race." Under all the twisted headlines, broken promises and deceitful verbiage, our essentially humanist philosophy is still there and can be reclaimed by the people.

LAMONT, who has done much to make known the principles and aims of Soviet socialism, emphasizes "the service of one's fellow-men as the ultimate moral ideal" while admitting that "no people has yet come near to establishing the ideal society." He includes Marxists as one of many philosophic and religious groups who come into the category of "naturalistic Humanists"; the term "materialist" has been misused to distort their position.

From the Bible Lamont quotes this humanist statement from Ecclesiastes: "Go thy way, eat thy bread with joy, and drink thy wine with a merry heart; for God now accepteth thy works. . . . Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest."

If you want an antidote to all the piffle about how to stop worrying and start living, about peace of mind and peace of soul, about seven story mountains and such like, I strongly recommend that you read Corliss Lamont's **Humanism as a Philosophy.**

It will clear away the smog and let you breathe freely again. Here are the things men live by — and must live by if they are not to perish.

HUMANISM AS A PHILOSOPHY. By Corliss Lamont. Philosophical Library, N. Y. 349 pp. $3.75.

The new films

Reviewed by
Harold Salemson

JIGSAW: A melodrama that starts out to expose hate groups but ends up exposing Fletcher Markle's inexperience as a film director. Exciting enough to be acceptable because of Franchot Tone, Jean Wallace and good intentions.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES (Reissue): The life of Lou Gehrig still makes a touching and heart-warming yarn, well played by Gary Cooper and Teresa Wright. Acceptable.

WE WERE STRANGERS: John Huston concocts an exciting melodrama about the pro-democratic fight in dictator-ridden Cuba in 1933. Jennifer Jones and John Garfield have the top spots. Highly acceptable.

THE BARKLEYS OF BROADWAY: Showing definite signs of age, Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, though as nimble as ever, combine to make this diverting but not with the zip of their vehicles of 15 years ago. Good enough entertainment.

THE BEAUTIFUL BLONDE FROM BASHFUL BEND: A Preston Sturges satire on western hoss-opries, distinguished by the Grable presence and a few funny gags. Okay.

JOHNNY ALLEGRO: Just another George Raft picture about an ex-gangster who has become the government's little helper in crime-busting. You've seen it so often before, you needn't bother. Or can't you live without Raft?

BEST BETS (Previously noted): Home of the Brave, Hamlet (British), Champion, Knock on Any Door, The Last Stop (Polish), Outcry (Italian), The Snake Pit, The Stratton Story, It Happens Every Spring, Wizard of Oz (reissue).

Pots & pocketbooks

Wa-a-a-termelon!

By Charlotte Parks

For though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a frugal mind.

SO said the poet Cowper of that notable housewife, Mrs. John Gilpin. How to eat your cake and have it is the $64 question of all time. But it's too hot to think about cake; let's talk about watermelon.

On blistering summer days, what is so cooling as a large, luscious slice of watermelon? In fact, watermelon in any form is the ideal cure for that interior sluggishness.

Serve the pink heart of the melon to your rejoicing family. Lots of it. Even the "reducers" may eat freely. Then, at your leisure, peel off the green rind, cut the white part into cubes, and use these for the following dishes:

Pickled Watermelon

In a luxury food shop the other day I saw a small jar of watermelon pickle, meltingly pale green, with a bit of scarlet pepper for color effect. Price? Too much! This is so easy to make yourself.

Boil the cubes until tender, adding 1 tsp. salt for each quart of cubes. Place in glass jars and cover with a syrup of:

1 pint vinegar; 1½ lbs. sugar; 1 stick cinnamon (broken small); ½ sweet red pepper (cut into fine strips).

Chinese candied melon

This is a delicious confection, more digestible than candied citron or orange peel. It's wonderful in fruit cakes and mincemeat, or eaten like candy.

Boil the melon cubes until tender. Drain and cook until syrup candies in a heavy mixture of 1 cup sugar for each ¼ cup water needed to cover. Place the cubes separately on wax paper to dry and sprinkle with sugar. Make this on a dry day since sugar will not crystallize in damp weather. Pack in tin boxes with sugar between layers. This will keep indefinitely.

Watermelon preserves

This is a rich elegancy for special dinners when you want to show off your housewifery.

Cook the melon cubes in a rich syrup of:

1 cup sugar; 2 cups water; 1 lemon (thinly sliced); 4 cloves; 1 stick cinnamon.

P.S. The kids can make attractive necklaces out of the watermelon seeds. Wash carefully, string and, when perfectly dry, varnish.

Radio

Programs you'd like to hear

Here are some national radio broadcasts for interesting summer listening:

HOW'S BUSINESS: The U.S. Dept. of Commerce is presenting a special series of five "How's Business?" programs on the weekly **University of Chicago Round Table.** (NBC, Sunday, 1:30 p.m. EDT, except WNBC, N.Y.; rebroadcast over WNBC only Saturdays 4:30 p.m. EDT).

The five topics to be covered by leading speakers in the field are: "Will business get better or worse?"; "What should we do to expand business activity?"; "What future for the small businessman?"; "World trade and the British crisis"; and "How can American business speed economic progress abroad?"

•

EXPERIMENT: Man on the Farm, the program originating from an experimental farm in Indiana, will return to WOR-Mutual on Saturday, July 30, at 12 noon.

•

SUNDAY SYMPHONY: Sunday broadcasts of this summer's Berkshire festival may be heard on NBC at 4:35 EDT. Ben Grauer is narrator for the series.

The annual Chatauqua Symphony series is presented on ABC Sunday, 3:15 to 4:30 p.m. EDT. Leading young artists have been assembled for the programs. Under the direction of Franco Autori, the 54-piece orchestra is composed of musicians from large symphony orchestras who spend their summers at Chatauqua.

•

AFL-NAM: The AF of L is in its annual six-month cycle of broadcasts (ABC, Tuesday, 10:30-10:45 pm EDT). Featuring veteran newspaper reporter Jim Crowley, interviews and on the spot reports present the news **As We See It.** The broadcast is followed by **It's Your Business,** featuring Earl Bunting, managing director of NAM, dramatizing U.S. industrial achievements.

DOLLAR STRETCHER

Straight facts on nylon

NYLON, which has been appearing in almost every type of clothing, makes the strongest knitted fabric yet available and has the added advantage of quick drying. But nylon has some disadvantages too.

It is not quite true that nylon clothing never requires ironing

as advertised. Some clothing might get away without it, but nylon outerwear often needs a light pressing to look presentable.

Many a shopper has wasted money on a thoughtless manufacturer's inappropriate use of nylon. Men's shirts of the fabric, for instance, have been criticized as too transparent and without sufficient body.

Consumers should realize that since nylon does not absorb perspiration, all-nylon is not always desirable for garments such as panties, socks and sport shirts, although it is widely used for these.

DON'T GET GYPPED: A combination of nylon and acetate rayon is more satisfactory, but be sure it is accurately labeled and sold at a proportionately lower price. Some greedy merchants and manufacturers have been selling blouses and other apparel as nylon—at nylon's high prices—when actually they were rayon with only a small percentage of nylon.

Nylon slips, while durable, do not have the elasticity and greater absorbency of rayon. Woven nylon slips cannot be fitted snugly and sometimes seem baggy to the wearer. Avoid this by buying tricot knit nylon slips, which have some elasticity, or nylon and rayon slips, which now sell as low as $2 in national chains like Lerner's.

Low-cost formulas for avoiding mildew

TO GUARD against the mildew that rots clothing during summer months, especially in humid regions, it isn't necessary to buy highly advertised, expensive anti-mildew products. Follow these suggestions and use low-cost, easily available preparations:

• Never put clothes away in closets, chests or laundry hampers while still damp.

• Air out closets from time to time during the warm months. If you're going on vacation, you don't need expensive dehydrators for your closets; buy calcium chloride for a few dimes a pound at a drug store and put it in closets in open jars.

• Any surface mold that starts to gather on woolen apparel should be sponged off immediately with clear water. Washable clothing may be sponged with soapy water. In either case, the garment should then be sunned.

• If the mildew has really got a foothold in a washable fabric, moisten the area with a mixture of salt and lemon juice. Do it carefully, or the color may be affected. Solid white garments should be washed in soapy water mixed with a little safe bleach, such as sodium perborate.

Chicago dateline

20 months on the line — the printers hold out

By Rod Holmgren

CHICAGO

THE picket lines are not quite as long as when the strike began on Nov. 24, 1947, but the International Typographical Union strikers are still marching in front of five Chicago daily newspapers. The beginning of the 21st month show these statistics:

- Of 1,600 original strikers, about 1,000 are still drawing strike benefits—$40 a week for single workers, $60 for heads of families. The rest are working elsewhere or have died. (Average age of striker: 50). $5,000,000 is "official" figure of strike benefits paid by international to date. This is supplemented by benefits paid by local. One union official recently estimated total cost of strike at $11,000,000.
- More than 2,000,000 pieces of strike literature — leaflets, match books, baseball score cards, stickers, posters — have been printed, all with the union label. More than 350 radio programs have been broadcast over Station WCFL.
- Chicago **Tribune** circulation has dropped 85,000; the **Sun-Times** 200,000. Other papers refuse to tell. The "Vari-type" dailies have engaged in an orgy of costly promotion campaigns, including a "Cutest Kids" contest in the **Herald-American**, a "Dick Tracy" contest in the **Tribune**, and a "Miss America" contest in the **Sun-Times**.

WOODRUFF RANDOLPH
He believes in the Book

RIESEL'S GUESTS: CIO President Philip Murray and the AFL's William Green appeared in the struck **Herald-American** when they wrote "guest columns" for vacationing Hearst "labor expert" Victor Riesel. They protested when they found out. PAC Director Jack Kroll refused to submit a column until assured it would not appear here.

Since the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Assn.'s "final offer" was rejected by the union April 3, only one meeting has been held with a publisher spokesman. Chief remaining roadblock to settlement is the ITU's "Book of Laws" governing working conditions which President Randolph insists must be written into contracts in Chicago just as it is elsewhere in the country. Randolph's party won an election recently in the Chicago local, and this was interpreted as an endorsement of his program.

Neither side will predict when or how the strike will end, but best guess is that no settlement is in sight before the ITU convention at Oakland, Cal., Aug. 13. At that time, the ITU will also vote on whether to restore the 4½% anti - Taft - Hartley assessment on every working member terminated in March.

West Coast wire

A welfare state for the farm barons

By Gene Richards

LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA'S Big Business farmers, with a weather eye cocked on the depression barometer, were busy last week working themselves out a spot of unemployment insurance.

But alarmed labor people said it wasn't the kind the big employers had denied their workers during the recent session of the state legislature. It was the kind that's handy for employers when cutbacks bring labor unrest and union activity.

Though sponsors were moving quietly and had discussed the plan with their best friends only "off the record," it was known in the union camp that a drive was under way for a $100,000 "sinking fund" to launch a strike insurance program to plow under an expected upsurge in agricultural union activity.

THE POWERHOUSE: Chief sparkplug of the plan was said to be Philip Bancroft, 68, millionaire Walnut Creek farmer and principal rouster of migrant laborers for the reactionary Associated Farmers during the '30s in California.

At his elbow, labor said, was Robert DiGiorgio of the fabulously wealthy DiGiorgio Farms, where the AFL's National Farm Labor Union organization strike, underway since October, 1947, has met bloodshed and brutality.

But hush-hush plans apparently were to keep the banker-farmers in the background and to sell the idea chiefly to smaller farmers at the outset—a strategy not unknown to the San Francisco finance-farmers behind the Associated Farmers.

HOW IT WORKS: Even rates were said to be worked out—one buck per $100 of crop value to "insure" production, another two bits per $100 to cover "transportation" insurance and 75 cents more to insure the processing against the big bad unions.

Big growers were believed concerned over failure to re-enact a "hot cargo" or anti-secondary boycott law, plus growing unrest due to wage-cutting and layoffs in some areas. CIO's Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers have just won a minor victory in the asparagus cutters' strike in the Stockton delta region. The Market Street farmers are getting anxious—and prepared.

Smith sticks his nose out of the doghouse

Native fascist rabblerouser Gerald L. K. Smith told an Oakland, Calif., audience last week that he is working through 100 organizations, writing speeches for congressmen and thoroughly expects to come to power one of these days.

"We have been in the doghouse these many years," he said in a two-hour tirade before an unimpressive "Christian Nationalist" audience. "But we are coming out of the doghouse as people realize how right we have been."

Lest somebody misunderstand the basis on which Smith considers hmself vindicated by the cold war trend, he elaborated: "The destiny of this nation must be determined by white men who believe in Jesus Christ and not by Jews, Negroes and Communists."

G. L. K. SMITH
The dogs clean house

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Report to readers

They were the salt of the earth . . .

JUST the other day a note came from Farvue Farm, Henry Wallace's home in South Salem, N.Y. It contained a clipping and the text of a letter from the West Coast. The clipping and letter told of the death of Mollie Crystal Lewis of Los Angeles.

The clipping told plain details of her life and death: a heart attack at 50 after a lifetime of activity and self-sacrifice in the American Jewish Congress, ORT, International Workers Order, and, in recent years, the Independent Progressive Party and Civil Rights Congress. The letter enclosed was from her husband to Mr. Wallace:

"Her loss will be felt more and more as time goes on, because of her tireless devotion to the cause of suffering humanity everywhere. . . ."

Mr. Wallace added a note of his own:

"I knew Mollie and her husband on the West Coast. They were remarkable people—the salt of the earth."

Last week and the week before, newspaper obituary columns reported the deaths of two others tirelessly devoted to the cause of humanity.

One was a journalist—Kenesaw Mountain Landis II, lawyer, libertarian and columnist for the Chicago **Sun-Times** and other papers from time to time. The other was Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, one of the last great and good men with whom Franklin Roosevelt surrounded himself when he sought to lift up the heart of our nation from the despond of boom-and-bust depression toward a more abundant life.

K. M. LANDIS II, grand-nephew of the famous old Judge Landis, died young—at 39 from tuberculosis. Indian-born and a friend of the Wendell Willkie family, Landis expended his numbered years fighting segregation, invasion of civil liberties, and the trend in our nation toward repression, imperialist adventure and war. There are few of his like still writing in the American press.

JUSTICE MURPHY was a monumental American. Born of revolutionary stock (Irish, not American: his grandfather was hanged by the British, his father jailed for rebellious acts), Murphy was first judge, then humane Mayor of Detroit in the misery of the depression years. Returning to Michigan to be elected Governor after several years as governor-general of the Philippines, he was confronted with the sitdown strikes of 1937. Automobile magnates demanded he turn the strikers out. He refused.

FRANK MURPHY
Law at its loftiest

"If the American workingmen are wrong," he declared, "I believe they can be taught the right way without writing the lesson in blood." They were not wrong, as Gov. Murphy's patient, painstaking peacemaking discovered. With his help, organized labor in America established the right of mass industries to organize for collective bargaining. The CIO owes its existence to Murphy's humanity and forebearance.

As a Supreme Court justice from 1940 until his death, he was the most outspoken spokesman for the liberal wing of the court. His labor opinions established the right to picket, to portal-to-portal pay.

His decision in the Schneiderman case in 1943, rejecting government efforts to revoke citizenship on charges of communism, may be the determining precedent if present prosecutions can be brought to the Supreme Court.

AS with Justice Holmes before him, his dissents were ofttimes as important as his majority opinions. Although a devout Catholic, he dissented from the 1944 decision against Jehovah's Witnesses. When the majority upheld convictions of two N.Y. Negroes by blue ribbon juries, Justice Murphy termed the practice "inconsistent with the democratic ideals of the jury system." He dissented, too, from the majority decision upholding the exclusion of the Wallace-Taylor ticket from the Illinois ballot in 1948.

A few weeks before he died, he wrote the majority decision reversing the conviction of CIO leader Harold Christoffel on charges of perjury growing out of allegations of communism. In the same closing session of the Supreme Court he uttered three memorable dissents.

Two were against illegal search and seizure—now a common FBI practice—which he characterized as "a shabby business, lawlessness by officers of the law." The third was on a facet of the Gerhard Eisler case, upon which the majority refused to rule. Said Justice Murphy:

"Law is at its loftiest when it examines claimed injustice even at the instance of one to whom the public is bitterly hostile."

Salt of the earth was Justice Murphy, too. May his immortal concepts of justice one day soon touch the conscience of our democracy.

Yours for a million GUARDIAN readers,

John T. McManus

No more Jews to butcher

Justice catches up with Adam Doboszynski

By Richard A. Yaffe

WARSAW

THE trial of Adam Doboszynski has been filling the press here and deserves a little more than passing mention in America. It was of particular interest to me because of the evidence which linked Doboszynski with the U.S. Intelligence Service.

Doboszynski is a spy of the old school. From 1933 to 1939 he was a Nazi agent, and for 1,000 zloty a month supplied the Third Reich with information on the political, economic and social life of Poland. At the same time he was active in several ultra-nationalist organizations, advocated Nazi political and economic doctrines and friendship with Hitler's Germany.

JEWS? WHERE? In 1936, at the head of an anti-Semitic combat group, he raided the city of Myslenice, organized a pogrom there, and actually occupied the city for several days. For this, even the pre-war Polish government had to arrest him and he was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. A short time later the government paroled him for reasons of "health," and he was allowed to continue his activities. (At his trial, Doboszynski said that since the Nazis had exterminated Poland's Jews he considered the problem as "liquidated.")

After the Nazi conquest of Poland, Doboszynski went to London. From London he continued to send intelligence reports to the Nazis via Lisbon. He also continued his political activities and was identified with the extreme right wing of the Polish emigres.

CHANGE PARTNERS: Between July, 1944, and July, 1947, Doboszynski undertook to act as an agent for the British and American intelligence services (particularly the American) and the Polish emigre government, in England, France, Italy, Bizonia and Poland.

On behalf of the Polish emigre government in London he got in touch with Ukrainian fascists at Offenbach, Germany, and cooperated with a committee formed by Polish, Estonian and Latvian emigres. According to Doboszynski, one of the activities of the committee was to organize an exchange of lecturers

ADAM DOBOSZYNSKI
No parole this time

to spread propaganda in various emigre centers.

The seat of the Ukrainian "government," said Doboszynski, was situated a few miles from the headquarters of the U.S. occupation forces. All anti-Soviet and other dissident groups, he testified, enjoyed the support of the Anglo-Saxon authorities. Doboszynski also said he had been told by a high official that the U.S. Intelligence Service "had trained these men and had used them in its work."

GUDERIAN'S GULCH: In connection with his trips to Germany, Doboszynski said that he had willingly agreed to be entered on the list of American intelligence agents, and that he was introduced to them under a false name.

In his testimony before the court, Doboszynski said that he was given the choice of two routes over which to return to Poland illegally—one through Sweden and the other "over the so-called Guderian route, organized by the German Intelligence Service directed by General Guderian.

"It was then that I learned for the first time," Doboszynski continued, "that the Anglo-Saxons, and in particular the Americans had recruited to their Intelligence Service General Guderian, the former Chief of the German Staff, who is now doing intelligence work in Eastern Europe on behalf of the Anglo-Saxons."

One of Doboszynski's duties after his return to Poland in December, 1946, was the organization of the Nationalist Catholic Party "which was to serve as a center of political diversion and of intelligence service supplying information on the political and economic life of Poland, as well as the state of its defense."

THE MIEDZYMORZE: During his trial, Doboszynski was questioned at great length about the "Miedzymorze," which he said was a bloc of Central European states directed against the Soviet Union, whose formation was being planned by emigre governments. The federation was expected to include the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, the three Baltic states, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and eventually Greece.

In connection with the Miedzymorze, a leter from one Janikowski, a friend of Doboszynski, sent to the London emigre government from Rome, was introduced as evidence. Dated Sept. 26, 1947, it said in part:

"It is the first time that the U.S. authorities begin to show interest in us and our work, and the U.S. press attaché (in Italy) got in touch with the work done by Father Meysztowicz and with the publications of the Miedzymorze. Besides which, there appeared within the pale of the Miedzymorze a young American officer, Mr. Jennon, son of the former U.S. Councillor at the Vatican. He says that the Americans want to open in Italy a center of the continental anti-Soviet action and he wants to cooperate with us."

THE CONDITIONS: "Mr. Jennon wants from us a spontaneous initiative, which later on would be secretly supported by the Americans with their technical assistance (passages, transfers of men, police security) and finances. The American conditions were: anti-Soviet attitude, and a purely continental organization, without England.

"It is funny that at first the Americans had no confidence in Miedzymorze, suspecting it to be an English agency."

U.S. Intelligence will no longer be able to count on the services of Adam Doboszynski. The court has found him guilty, and he has been sentenced to death. This time there will not be any parole.

OTTO ABETZ

War crimes trial of Hitler's Ambassador to France, Otto Abetz, is being held in the smallest court in the Palais de Justice in Paris. Head of the pre-war Fifth Column in France, relentless foe of the resistance during the occupation, Abetz has admitted he suggested having George Mandel, anti-Nazi conservative, Leon Blum and Paul Reynaud executed. Mandel, a Jew, was conveniently "assassinated."

Calendar for progressives

Hot weather specials

New York

Saturday film showings sponsored by National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at Capitol Hotel, 8th Ave. and 51st St.; three nightly performances beginning 8:30, tickets $1.20 including dancing and refreshments:

JULY 23: Killing to Live, Russian documentary.

JULY 30: Mother, Pudovkin's film of the Gorky masterpiece.

Farm Union camp

AUG. 14-21: Annual summer camp of the eastern division of the Farmers Union at The Homestead, Carmel, Westchester County, N. Y. Northeastern Division members invited. Full seven-day week for Farmers Union Juniors (14 to 21 years of age)—$30; for Reserves (8 to 14 years)—$28. Private lake, tennis courts. Weekend Leadership Conference for union officers, delegates and members, Aug. 19-31—$15. Send $5 deposit to Mrs. Frances Leber, Education Director, Farmers Union, Eastern Division, 25 N. Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J.

Midwest

JULY 31: Chicago's 35th Ward PP picnic; all proceeds to state office. Food, drink games and races (with prizes). At Riis Park, entrance at Wrightwood (2600 north) and Merrimac (6250 west) about 100 yards southwest inside park. It is suggested that other PP wards organize delegations to attend. In case of rain, the group will convene at home of Mr. and Mrs. Welcher, 3816 Wrightwood Av.

Cloverdale Institute

JULY 31-AUG. 7: Inter-Cultural Relations Institute. Circle Pines Center, Cloverdale, Mich. (30 mi. north of Kalamazoo). Co-operatively owned and managed inter-racial family camp. Institute discussions in morning; swimming and recreation in afternoon; institute program in evening. Fees: $25 per person including meals; 10% additional for non-members; 10% reduction for families of 3 or more. For registration and further details: write Circle Pines Center or phone Prairieville 7 R 4.

Man of peace

Harold T. Riddle—always in the middle

By Cedric Belfrage

HAROLD T. RIDDLE is a thin, quiet-voiced Englishman with spectacles and a sense of humor and a knowledge of several languages, who enjoys such peaceful pursuits as sketching, good bar-room conversation, travel and playing ball games with kids.

He thinks everyone should have peace and plenty in which to share these simple joys, but he hasn't always had his share. At the end of 1948 he was jobless with two months' rent owing for his apartment on New York's slummy East Side. In spare hours from job-hunting he served as one of the first Guardian Angels, doing volunteer odd-jobs in this paper's dark early days.

FIRST TRY: Returning home one night from a kid's Christmas party, Riddle came upon a drunk in the East Forties beating up and stomping on an old man. He put his hand on the drunk's shoulder and said: "Look here, you can't do that."

Riddle woke up some time later in the hospital, where they had put several stitches in his lip and bound up his head. His peace-making try had been thwarted when the old man got up from the sidewalk and joined his erstwhile assailant in a two-pronged assault on Riddle.

SECOND TRY: Riddle was not discouraged. In January he was offered a UN job on a commission to go to Korea. The job was to try and patch up the fight between the south (U.S.-occupied) and north (formerly Soviet-occupied) halves of that Chinese peninsula. It was just Riddle's cup of tea.

From Seoul, South Korea, Riddle wrote in May: "The GUARDIAN reaches me regularly. It's a real breath of fresh air, believe me. What happened to all those people I wrote to? Did they come through with subs?"

KEEP ROCK HANDY: Then silence—until a UP dispatch from Seoul rounded out the story. It seemed that, with three other members of the UN Korea Commission, the tireless peacemaker had gone to inspect the North-South border. A crowd of curious South Koreans accompanied them. Before Riddle had a chance to say "Look here," a fusillade of shots whistled from across the border. Riddle had learned caution from his East Side experience, and ducked hurriedly behind a rock. Nobody was hurt; the dispatch explained that the North Koreans were "firing warning shots at the large crowd rather than deliberately aiming at the UN officials."

Last week Riddle wrote: "Look what those North Koreans are doing now—to ME, of all people! Did those subs ever come in?"

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